INTENDED USE PLAN

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
Federal Fiscal Year 2015

Government of Puerto Rico
Environmental Quality Board
November 2015
(Amended)

Clean Water
State Revolving Fund

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) was established to help finance projects that improves, maintains or protects water quality. CWSRF provided more funds annually to fund water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management.

The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) acting on behalf of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Commonwealth) hereby submits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an Intended Use Plan (IUP) for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015, which runs from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. This IUP meets the requirements of Section 606(c) of the Clean Water Act, as amended (the Act).

These requirements of the Act are as follows:

a. A list of those projects for construction of publicly owned treatment works on the Commonwealth's priority list developed pursuant to Section 216 of the Act. Also a list of activities eligible for assistance under Section 319 and 320 of the Act may be provided;

b. A description of the short and long term goals and objectives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF);

c. Information on the activities to be supported, including a description of project categories, discharge requirements under Title III and IV of the Act, terms of financial assistance and communities served;

d. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting certain requirements of the Operating Agreement and Capitalization Grant Agreement; and

e. The criteria and methods established for the distribution of WPCRF funds.

To meet the Federal requirements pertaining to reporting on the environmental benefits, PREQB has committed to complete the EPA one page form at time of loan execution, therefore is exempt from providing such information at this time.

This IUP serves as the planning document for explaining the use of monies we expect to be available to the CWSRF through, including: the undrawn balance of Federal capitalization grants and State matching funds; projected repayments; interest earnings from the CWSRF program

equity; and the estimated FFY-2015 Federal capitalization grant and State matching funds. As currently developed, this IUP identifies the specific projects and activities associated with the federal allocations for FFY-2015 Title VI of the Act, as well as the repayment funds.

As of May 31, 2015, the total amount available from loan repayments and interest earnings is $47,043,693.31. The WPCRF project list may include National Estuary and/or Nonpoint Source ("NPS") projects, including groundwater activities.

The FFY-2015 federal allocations under Title VI, as well as the corresponding Commonwealth match are as follow:

Table 1. Federal allocations under Title VI and Commonwealth match.

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Commonwealth Match	Total	Federal State Proportionality	
							Federal Share	State Share
2015	*	$18,377,000	$184,000	$18,193,000	$3,638,600	$21,831,600	83.3333333%	16.6666667%

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2015 or prior to this date.

In order to assure the state match funds for FFY-2013 and future FFY's, a legislative bill (*Resolución Conjunta del Senado* 219) was approved to authorize PREQB to incur obligations through a revolving line of credit with the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB) to a maximum amount of $11,021,200. This legislation orders the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to include each year, as part of the General Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the spent amount that GDB notify OMB, including interests. This legislative bill became effective on September 12, 2013 and will provide the state match up to state fiscal year 2034.

2 GOALS

As required under the Act, the Commonwealth is to identify the goals and objectives of its Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

2.1 Short -Term Goals

The Commonwealth has the following goals and objectives for the WPCRF Program over the short term:

> ***Goal #1****: Establish and manage an effective and comprehensive Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program. The Commonwealth outlined six (6) objectives in order to achieve this goal, as shown below:*

Objective 1.A: To develop and implement administrative rules and guidelines for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.B: To develop and implement an annual IUP and prepare and submit along with the IUP an annual application for the capitalization grant.

Objective 1.C: To develop and implement standard operation procedures and policies for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.D: To ensure the use of accounting, auditing and fiscal procedures that conforms to generally accepted government accounting standards.

Objective 1.E: To develop and submit an annual report to EPA covering the accomplishments of the IUP.

Objective 1.F: To maintain updated the historical data on the Clean Water Benefits Reporting System.

Objective 1.G: To diminish the existing Un-liquidated Obligation (ULO's) balances due to open grants.

***Goal #2**: Maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through the WPCRF to improve and protect water quality and public health. Associated to this goal are several objectives, which have been achieved, although others are in process.*

Objective 2.A: To ensure and provide low cost financial assistance to all qualified applicants seeking WPCRF loans for wastewater treatment facilities.

Objective 2.B: To coordinate WPCRF activities among PREQB, Puerto Rico Infrastructure Finance Agency (PRIFA) and any qualified loan applicant.

Objective 2.C: To maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through PREQB administration.

***Goal #3**: Provide PRASA or other qualified applicants with low-cost financial assistance for necessary wastewater treatment facilities.*

Objective 3.A: To encourage and work with any other qualified applicant to assess financial capabilities and determine the best financial alternatives.

Objective 3.B: To request PRASA submittal of eligible projects that are already in operation for refinancing in order to diminish the existing ULO's situation.

2.2 Long-Term Goals

In addition to these short-term goals, the Commonwealth has the following long-term goals for the WPCRF program:

Goal #1*: Ensure compliance by all publicly owned treatment works with Commonwealth water quality goals and standards and the enforceable deadlines, goals and requirements of the Act.*

Goal #2*: Ensure technical integrity of WPCRF projects by ensuring adequate and effective planning, design and construction management.*

Goal #3*: Maintain an adequate data management system in tracking and monitoring all WPCRF projects and program information.*

Goal #4: *Integrate effectively procedures and guides that facilitate the implementation of sustainable infrastructure to the projects financed by the program.*

Goal #5: *Diminish the amount of open grants agreements to only two.*

3 INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Information pertinent to each WPCRF project is contained in Appendix B, which will be submitted by the applicant pursuant to Section 606(c) (3) of the Act. PREQB intends to use the total amount of the grant award to be banked. Based on WPCRF Program funds available in FFY-2015 PREQB will use the amount of $21,975,600 reserves for activities for a particular purpose. PREQB reserves the authority to take from future capitalization grants funds not requested at this time from the 2015 total annual Federal Capitalization Grant.

Activities related to the implementation of NPS projects, including groundwater control, and the National Estuary program are not included in this IUP at this time, but it may be amended to include them for funding under the WPCRF program.

3.1 Green project Reserve

The provision in the Procedures for Implementing Certain Provisions of EPA's Fiscal Year 2015 Appropriations Affecting the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs

states that: "*Provided*, That for FFY-2015, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities." These four categories of projects are the components of the GPR and define "green" projects.

3.2 Davis Bacon compliance

The Davis-Bacon provision states that: "For fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter, the requirements of section 513 of the Federal water pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) shall apply to the construction of treatment works carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available by a State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund as authorized by title vi of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.), or with assistance made available under section 205 (m) of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1285 (m)), or both."

Moreover, among the provisions of the 2014 amendments to Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) any project that is considered a "treatment work" as defined in FWPCA section 212, currently incorporated in FWPCA Section 502 (26), must comply with the FWPCA 513, regardless of which eligibility it is funded under (*see section 603(c)*).

3.3 Energy initiatives

PREQB is seeking to assist all projects receiving CWSRF financing to increase project energy efficiency. The long-term goal of this effort will be to identify energy saving opportunities earlier in the planning process for new projects. By doing so, these opportunities can then be more easily incorporated into the scope of work for CWSRF financed projects. All engineering reports submitted should contain a description of increased energy efficiency features considered in the design documents. The engineering report should also include, where practicable, a present value energy savings analysis of all design alternatives considered, with energy use and cost assumptions clearly identified.

3.4 Bypass Financing

The Commonwealth expects that the projects described in the FFY-2015 project list in Table will proceed in the order as they are listed.

4 FUNDS AND FINANCING

4.1 Proposed Funding

Applicants whose projects are listed in the CWSRF subsidized funding are eligible for a subsidy as detailed in section 4.3. Of the $1,448,887,000 less an across-the board 0.66% rescission of appropriation for the CWSRF for the FFY-2015, Puerto Rico CWSRF would receive $18,193,000. This is reflected in this IUP.

4.2 SRF Funds and Repayments

The Federal Fiscal Year 2015 allocation under Title VI, as well as the corresponding Commonwealth match is as follow:

Table 2. Federal Allocation, Commonwealth match and Green Project Reserve

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Commonwealth Match	Total	Green Reserve Project Amount
2015	*	$18,377,000	$184,000	$18,193,000	$3,638,600	$21,831,600	1,819,300

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2015 or prior to this date.

As of May 31, 2015 an additional $47,043,693.31 of repayments funds are available.

Appendix A identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for using the FFY-2015 funds. The disbursement schedules identify the anticipated amount of and the time over which Federal and Commonwealth funds will be expended from the WPCRF. Appendix B list additional information concerning the WPCRF projects identified above.

For the payment using the EPA Automated Clearing House, PREQB will deposit, on or before the date of payment, an amount equal to 20% of each payment. PREQB will cause the Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority (PRIFA) to enter into binding commitments in an amount equal to 120% of each payment within one year of receipt of such payment. The binding commitment will be evidenced by a loan agreement executed by PRIFA and the qualified applicants.

Due to previous issues regarding the state match funds availability, on September 23, 2011 an Interagency Agreement was signed to guarantee compliance of Puerto Rico's obligation under Section 602 of the Act and the obligations stated in the Memorandum of Understanding for the CWSRF. Furthermore, on September 12, 2013, a legislative bill was signed to provide such funds

as indicated in Section 1 of this IUP. This will assure that the state match funds will be available before a Grant Agreement is awarded by EPA.

The following sets out the Federal Automated Clearing House payment and Commonwealth match deposit schedule:

Table 3. Federal automated clearing house payment and commonwealth match deposit schedule.

Fiscal Year	Date	Federal Payment	Commonwealth Match	Total
2015	One year after award date	$18,193,000	$3,638,600	$21,831,600

The following summarizes the availability of project funding:

Table 4. Summary of funds available because of the federal Capitalization grants. FFY-2015

I. Sources of Funds			
1	Prior Year Carry Over Funds	+	$ -
2	Current Year Grant (FFY-2015*)	+	$18,193,000
3	Commonwealth Matching Share	+	$3,638,600
4	Repayments to the SRF and Interest Earned from Loans (As of May 31, 2015)	+	$47,043,693.31
5	Other Income to the Fund	+	-
6	Total WPCRF Funds Available	=	$68,875,293.31
II. Uses of Funds			
1	Total WPCRF Funds Available		$68,875,293.31
2	4% Administrative Cost**	-	$ -
3	Available for Projects	=	$68,875,293.31

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2015 or prior to this date.
** PREQB intends to use the total amount of the grant award to be banked.

PREQB intends to banked the 4% corresponding to administrative expenses, which for FFY-2015 totalizes $873,264. Based on WPCRF Program funds available in FFY-2015 PREQB will use the amount of $21,831,600 reserves for activities for a particular purpose. PREQB reserves the authority to take from future capitalization grants funds not requested at this time from the 2015 total annual Federal Capitalization Grant.

On December 2011, PRIFA opened a new bank account in the amount of $20,721,635.17 to deposit bond proceeds allowing GDB to keep strict accounting of how the money will be drawn when needed. This account assured that all the state match funds from previous fiscal years up to FFY-2010 were available and identified. For the FFY-2015 state match funds, a legislative bill was signed to provide such funds as indicated in Section 1 of this IUP.

4.3 Additional Subsidization

The Appropriation Act states that "*Provided further*, That not less than 20 percent of the funds but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any of the combination of this), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, except that for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grant appropriation this section shall only apply to the portion that exceeds $1,000,000,000".

The Calculation of the Additional Subsidization for the CWSRF program is as follow:

a. Of the $1,439,386,731.11 provided by the FFY-2015 Consolidated Appropriations Act, $1,352,819,000 is available for capitalization grants to the 51 CWSRF programs after accounting for the set-asides and territory allocations and rescissions. The additional subsidization provision only applies to $352,819,000 or the portion of the $1,352,819,000 available for capitalization grants that exceeds $1 billion.
b. Up to 30% of the Capitalization Grant may be provided as additional subsidization consistent with the provision provided under WRRDA. States are not required to provide a minimum amount of additional subsidization. It is PREQB intention to offer the maximum amount of $5,457,900 allowable.

4.4 WRRDA Affordability Criteria

The Water Resource Reform and Development Act of 2014 required that states develop affordability criteria by September 30, 2015. These criteria are required, by statute, to evaluate applicants based on the following metrics: (1) Income, (2) Unemployment, (3) Population trend, and (4) Any other metric that the state or CWSRF program feels is relevant. The following criteria have been developed for Puerto Rico's CWSRF program. The scoring system will be used to rank applicants based on the service area of the individual project, and will be used when allocating additional subsidy. All data used in developing these criteria came from the U.S. Census or the U.S. Department of Labor statistics.

POPULATION	
Total Population served by project efforts • Service Area Population less than 200,000 • Service Area population less than 500,000 • Service Area population is 500,000 or greater	 50 30 0
UNEMPLOYMENT	
Comparison of service area unemployment[1] to Commonwealth average • Service Area Unemployment >12.5% • Service Area Unemployment >10% • Service Area Unemployment rate <	 20 10 0
INCOME	
User Fees in Service Area as Percentage of Median Household Income (household sewer rate/area MHI) • Rates are more than 2% of the service area MHI • Rates are between 1% and 2% of the service area MHI • Rates are less than 1% of the service area MHI	 20 10 0
POPULATION TREND	
Population trend of municipality or service area between 2000 and 2010 • Service area has experienced population loss • Service area has experienced population growth	 10 0

4.5 Bypass Financing

PREQB has included subsidy lines in this IUP to identify which projects will likely receive CWSRF subsidized funding. Historically, not all applicants with projects above the subsidy line proceed with their projects. PREQB will "bypass" these funds to other projects within the same category and some applicants with projects below the subsidy lines may become eligible for CWSRF subsidized funding. PREQB will bypass funds to communities with projects listed below the subsidy line. It is not possible to determine which communities will be reachable for subsidized financing through the bypass process at this time. As such, communities with projects below the subsidy line may wish to consider taking advantage of the SRF Guarantees.

[1] If unemployment data is unavailable for the precise service area, use a county or municipality as an approximation of local rates as compared to the island-wide average>

The Commonwealth expects that the projects described in the FFY-2015 project list in Table 5 will proceed in the order as they are listed. The total amount of the Table 5 exceed the summary of funds available of the federal capitalization grants of FFY 2015. This if any of those projects do not proceed.

4.6 Waivers

PREQB needs to comply with a minimum of 10% designated to eligible GPR projects. However, if at any time, is determined that it cannot meet the 10% GPR requirement, PREQB may request a waiver from EPA. EPA will review these requests on a case-by-case basis. EPA will use sample actions as a guide when deciding whether to approve or disapprove a State's request for a waiver from GPR.

If EPA approves a State's request for relief from the GPR requirement, then the portion of the GPR for which there are no qualified applications can be used for other conventional, eligible projects. If EPA does not approve a State's request, then the State must continue trying to solicit projects.

However, the PREQB agrees to make a timely and concerted solicitation for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. The PREQB agrees to include in its IUP such qualified projects or components of projects that total not less than 10% of its capitalization grant. If the 10% is not reached, the PREQB agrees to conduct additional solicitation, to amend its project list in order to include any such qualified projects thus identified and be able to provide not less than 10% of the FFY-2015 funds available. If there are not sufficient qualified projects or components on the amended project list after such additional solicitation, the PREQB may if necessary submit a waiver request to EPA in accordance with the FFY-2015 Procedures.

5 LISTING OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND PROJECTS

PREQB shall include a list of eligible projects for receiving funds from the FFY-2015 appropriations and repayment funds under the WPCRF Program. The following is the list of WPCRF projects that are being considered for funding:

Table 5. WPCRF Project funding

Federal Fiscal Year 2015 Funds (Grant & Repayment)*	Project Type	Project Eligible Cost	GPR	Priority List Ranking
Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer - Ponce (C-72-093-21) NPDES No. (PR0021563)	Operation	$14,171,453	–	1
Reloc. PR-111 Río Culebrinas– San Sebastián (C-72-131-06) NPDES No. (PR0025551)	Design & Construction	$1,000,000	–	2
Puente Comm. TS & Lts. – Camuy (C-72-127-09) NPDES No. (PR0023744)	Design & Construction	$1,834,680	–	10
Israel Bitumul Stormwater System – San Juan (C-72-096-43) NPDES No. (PR0021555)	Design & Construction	$13,056,000	–	11
WWTP Rehabilitation - Corozal (C-72-070-01) NPDES No. (PR0020451)	Design & Construction	$2,000,000	–	17
Sector Villa Pesquera SSS – Patillas (C-72-108-09) NPDES No. (PR0020753)	Design & Construction	$1,910,950	–	26
Carolina WWTP Improvements Phase II - Loíza (C-72-129-01) NPDES No. (PR0023752)	Design & Construction	$13,990,960	–	23
Río Minillas PS – Bayamón (C-72-103-26) NPDES No. (PR0023728)	Design & Construction	$356,000	–	35
San Carlos SSS – Dorado (C-72-051-02) NPDES No. (PR0020460)	Design & Construction	$5,740,621	–	36
Las Flores, Río Jagueyes & La Pica Comm. SSS – Coamo (C-72-114-01) NPDES No. (PR0023761)	Design & Construction	$7,470,937	–	38
Villa Nueva Community Storm Sewer System – Caguas (C-72-082-08) NPDES No. (PR0025976)	Design & Construction	$5,900,000	–	39
Villa Rica Commnity – Bayamón (C-72-103-25) NPDES No. (PR0023728)	Design & Construction	$1,202,160	–	48
Bayamón Gardens Commnity – Bayamón (C-72-103-24) NPDES No. (PR0023728)	Design & Construction	$771,520	–	49
Caguas – Aguas Buenas Trunk Sewer Phase III, Las Carolinas WWTP Elimination (C-72-082-11) NPDES No. (PR0025976)	Design & Construction	$10,883,834	–	50
Improvements to Arroyo Main Pump Station – Arroyo (C-72-115-01) NPDES No. (PR0025445)	Design & Construction	$5,755,293	–	55
Total		**$86,044,408**		

* The amount of $5,493,900 to be provided as additional subsidization in the form of grant.

The WPCRF project list may include NPS projects and activities once the Commonwealth's NPS Assessment and Management Program is approved and the Priority System is revised to include such projects and activities. Loan repayment must begin within one year after the substantial completion date of the project. The loan term will be up to 20 years, and the interest rate will be 2.0 percent. The binding commitment for the projects included in Table 5 is expected to be executed by September 30, 2016.

6 CRITERIA AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

On April 21, 2010, new requirements were established regarding the provisions related to GPR and Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-01 – Managing unliquidated obligations and Ensuring Progress under EPA Assistance Agreements. In order to comply with the new requirements set forth in these provisions, PREQB developed a new Priority Ranking System for CWSRF that allows eligible projects to receive funding of the GPR, additions subsidies and gives priority to those projects that are ahead in the planning and design stages. This Priority Ranking System and Project Priority List provide an order of ranking wastewater facilities projects considering ten (10) criteria with its corresponding sub-divisions:

- Project Needs
- Planning
- Critical health problems
- Regionalization/Decentralization
- Compliance and Enforcement (Facilities Under Court Order)
- Water Quality
- Financial Need
- Estuary Management
- Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure
- Tie breaking

In addition, the following factors were taken into consideration to fund projects:

- request to be by-passed for funding considerations;
- non-compliance of projects with the enforceable requirements of the Act;
- delays of high priority projects because of non-completion of preceding step and funding of lower priority projects if ready for funding.

Similarly, lower priority projects considered to be an essential part of an eligible project may be selected and by pass projects with a higher priority. PREQB will submit shortly the final Priority List in conjunction with the signed Resolution from the Board.

With the approval of the New Permitting Process, Act No. 161 of December 1, 2009, the Puerto Rico Commonwealth permitting process has been substantially modified. These modifications caused a change in the criteria and methods of the distribution of funds described above.

Pursuant to Title VI of the CWA, on September 26, 1991, EPA entered into the State Revolving Fund Operating Agreement with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Operating Agreement). This agreement authorizes PREQB to run the Revolving Fund Program. Under section II.B.2 of the operating Agreement, PREQB is required to "implement and enforce a 'NEPA like' review process for all Section 212 projects [and] to conduct [] activities detailed in the Environmental Review Process [.]

Article 8.5 of the Permitting Process Reform, Act No. 161 of December 1, 2009 states that "….The executive director of the Permits Management Office or the Administrative Board, as correspond, will determine the environmental compliance requirements…." This Act limits PREQB only as an Agency that recommends but does not have the final decision.

Due to time constraints in the availability and duration of funds, the projects included in this IUP are the ones ahead in the design. The new PR Permitting Office is not included in the CW SRF Operating Agreement and PREQB cannot certify this new office has a NEPA like Environmental Review process. At this moment, the new PR Permitting Office is in the process of obtaining approval from EPA for a NEPA-like process as required by the Operating Agreement. In case this process is delayed or take a considerable amount of time, PREQB will consider other projects for receiving FFY-2015 funds. PREQB will keep continuous communication and coordination with EPA regarding any changes to the use of FFY-2015 funds, if necessary.

7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

For this IUP, a public participation process was undertaken in accordance with 40 CFR 35.3150. A public hearing was held to review PREQB's Project Priority List and receive comments on the same. Summaries of the public participation process were prepared and made public available. PREQB expects to review all the comments regarding this public hearing by September 2015. After that, the Board will sign a resolution with the final comments and will be provided to EPA for its approval along with the new Priority System.

8 ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

PREQB provides the necessary assurances and certifications as part of the Operating Agreement. This Agreement is the official operating agreement between EQB acting on behalf of the Commonwealth and EPA.

9 REPORTING

9.1 Annual Report

Section 606(d) requires that beginning the first year after receiving payments under the WPCRF, PREQB shall provide an Annual Report to EPA. The Annual Report shall be submitted to EPA within ninety (90) days after the end of the fiscal year covered by the IUP. This report shall identify loan recipients, loan amounts and terms under Title VI of the Act and its implementing regulations and other such information as EPA may require.

9.2 Clean Water Benefits Reporting System

In order to comply with the reporting requirements, information will be entered into the Clean Water Benefits Reporting system (CBR) no less often than quarterly and will include the use of funds for the GPR and additional subsidization as well as project benefits. This information will also be included in the Annual Report to EPA. On May 2012, the PREQB appointed new resources to update historical data in the CBR. Actually, the CBR is up to date.

APPENDICES

9.3 Appendix A

To be submitted shortly

9.4 Appendix B

To be submitted shortly

9.5 Appendix C

Rehabilitation 28 km of Trunk Sewer - Ponce (C-72-093-21)
This project rehabilitated the 1967 Ponce Intercepting Sanitary Trunk Sewer located at the "Playa de Ponce" district. This Sanitary Trunk Sewer System receives sewerage from the Municipalities of Villalba, Juana Díaz and most of "Ponce Centro". The Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey of the Gravity Flow Concrete Pipe with diameters of 48 inches, 54 inches, 60 inches and 66 inches and the manholes contemplated the bypass of sewage from manhole to manhole, cleaning of the trunk sewer including manholes, and inspection of the system by way of a closed circuit television camera inspection in order to determine the current sewer system condition. The cured in place pipe (CIPP) was used to rehabilitate the trunk sewer. The CIPP method involves the installation of a resin-impregnated flexible tube into the original sewer pipeline. Rehabilitation work also includes manholes repair, waterproofing and corrosion barrier application.
Reloc. PR-111 Río Culebrinas – San Sebastián (C-72-131-06)
The project consists in the relocation of the San Sebastian Trunk Sewer as well as a new pump station and the forceline up to the old San Sebastian WWTP. The construction of this project decreases storm water infiltration and provide additional capacity to the sanitary sewer system of the San Sebastian urban area. These improvements will benefit a population of approximately 4,514 residents in the municipality of San Sebastian.
Puente Comm. TS & Lts. – Camuy (C-72-127-09)
The project consist in the evaluation, redesign, extension and renewal of existing storm water system. These improvements may include new pipelines, structures, catch basins, dams, swales, ponds and drainage to improve design capability and contribute to comply with local, state and federal water quality standards. Preliminary the municipality has evaluate the improvement of the "master ditch" which discharges into the Río Camuy to reduce the download speed and increase the capability of the storm water runoff in mayor events. These improvements may be made with natural barriers or other speed control methods. In addition, expand the existing retention pond in the recreational park Jose Mendez Fránqui is contemplated to receive part of the runoff water and eventually download on the master ditch and in the Río Camuy. As another possible alternative, and after assessing the hydrological study (if is required), build a new retention pond north of Recreational Park is proposed. This pond will serve as an extension area of the recreation park. It also intends to use this water for the irrigation of the baseball field and different green areas nearby. This concept has been described and detailed in various plans of the Municipality of Camuy, including the Municipal Multi - Risk Mitigation Plan.
Israel & Bitumul Community Sanitary & Storm Sewer System – San Juan (C-72-096-43)
The proposed work includes a new storm sewer system which will be constructed in the right-of-way of the existing streets. Catch basins, manholes, sewer pipes, and four new outfalls will be installed, and two existing outfalls will be used. The project area has a population of approximately 1,000 persons and includes 468 residential units in an area of 0.21 sq km. The project includes the installation of approximately 3,561 linear meters of storm sewer varying in diameter from 24 inches to 42 inches. This project will benefit the eight communities around the CPM (G8), with a population of approximately 14,252 persons and 7,847 residential units, and is the first step for the CPM dredging. According to the 2010 United States Census this community has about four hundred fifty-one (451) housing units. The conceptual design of future sanitary sewer system is intended to connect about one hundred eighty-one (181) housing units to the new sanitary sewer collectors on Paseo del Sur project and into the existing San Jose sanitary sewer trunk line. The existing San Jose sanitary sewer trunk line has a pipe diameter of sixty-six (66) inches and collects wastewater from Barrio Obrero, Isla Verde, Hato Rey, Santurce and Trujillo Alto. These wastewaters are discharged into the sanitary PAS Puerto Nuevo. The system-1 will connect about forty-seven (47) housing units discharging into new structure manhole S-12 of the Paseo del Caño Sur project. The design flow is 0.358 MGD discharging into a three hundred and six (306) linear meter sanitary sewer pipeline. The diameter of those subcollectors is eight (8) inches PVC material. The system-2 will connect about twenty seven (25) housing units discharging into existing structure manhole EX-SMF (F-33) of existing 66" diameter San Jose sanitary trunk sewer line. The design flow is 0.206 MGD discharging into a one hundred eighty-seven (187) linear meter sanitary sewer pipeline. The diameter of those subcollectors is eight (8) inches PVC material. The system-3 will connect about sixty-nine (69) housing units discharging into new structure drop manhole D-15 of the Paseo del Caño Sur project. The design flow is 0.567 MGD discharging into a six hundred and eleven (611) linear meter sanitary sewer pipeline. The diameter of those subcollectors is eight (8) inches PVC material. The system-4 will connect about nineteen (19) housing units discharging into new structure drop manhole D-18 of the Paseo del Caño Sur project. The design flow is 0.145 MGD discharging into a one hundred ninety-six (196) linear meter sanitary sewer pipeline. The diameter of those subcollectors is eight (8) inches PVC material. The system-5 will connect about eighteen (18) housing units discharging into new structure manhole S-8 of the Paseo del Caño Sur project. The design flow is 0.067 MGD discharging into a seventy-eight (78) linear meter sanitary sewer pipeline. The diameter of those subcollectors is eight (8) inches PVC material.

WWTP Rehabilitation – Corozal (C-72-070-01)
The project consists of the improvement of the Corozal WWTP. The 1.25 MGD WWTP is a secondary treatment plant that consists of pre-treatment units, biological treatment, clarifiers digesters, chlorine contact chambers and dewatering facility. The proposed improvements consist of the following: 1) replace the existing pump stations; 2) install two new grit removal units; and 3) modify the existing biological treatment system to a biological nutrient removal system. The WWTP service area includes sector of the wards of Abras, Cibuco, Dos Bocas, Palmarejo and Pueblo. The project will benefit 2,670 families.
Villa Pesquera SSS – Patillas (C-72-108-09)
The sector currently Villa Pesquera, has no sewage facilities and uses septic tanks. The spa area has a private station pump that discharges the existing sewerage system in the PRASA system at State Road PR-3. This project will provide a sanitary sewer system to the Villa Pesquera sector by suction (vacuum). The project will include the installation of 1,510 linear meters of 4" to 6" diameter pipeline, 910 linear meters of 4" diameter force line pipeline, the construction of a vacuum pump station, among other works.
Carolina WWTP Improvements Phase II (C-72-129-01)
The improvements to be performed in the WWTP as part of the scope of work of the Phase II are: 1) Installation of new chain and flight mechanism at the six sedimentation basins, 2) Replacement of 12 screw conveyors at primary clarifiers, 3) Replacement of six existing telescoping valves with non-corrosive valves, 4) Replacement of two existing pumps with new sludge screw pumps with grinder, 5) Improvements to the disinfection building, 6) Installation of an effluent flow meter, including flow pacing chlorination. This project will benefit approximately 85,700 families living in the municipalities of Carolina, Canóvanas, Loíza, Trujillo Alto, Río Grande and part of southeast San Juan Areas.
Río Minillas PS – Bayamón (C-72-103-26)
Design of a new sanitary sewage tank and structural and mechanical design of the new wastewater pumping system - The preliminary design involves the construction of a retaining wall at water level, near the bank of the river channel. The elevation and length o f the proposed structure will be determined during the design stage. This conceptual design does not adversely affect the hydraulic behavior of the Minillas river and it will be demonstrated with the H-H study.
San Carlos SSS – Dorado (C-72-051-02)
This project consists of providing a network of collecting sanitary sewers by gravity within the San Carlos community and the improvements to existing sewer facilities required to convey the wastewaters to the Dorado WWTP. The project will include an installation of 8-inch diameter sanitary sewers and SMHs along the streets of the San Carlos community, improvements to an existing pumping station and a new 8-inch diameter force line discharging into the Dorado WWTP. The force line will follow the right-of-way of State Roads PR-696, 6693 and 693. This project will benefit approximately 296 families in the San Carlos community, by providing a safe and reliable sanitary sewer system.
Sanitary Sewer System at Las Flores, Río Jagueyes & La Pica Comm. – Coamo (C-72-114-01)
The project will benefit an estimated 1,581 inhabitants in San Ildefonso who currently have septic tanks as the only method of wastewater disposal. This sanitary sewer system will provide service to the following streets in Las Flores Community area: Jazmines, Canarias, Trinitaria, Paseo Los Tulipanes, Gardenia, Orquidea St. and a section of state road PR-153. The system also includes Streets 1, 2, 3, 4 (El Prado), 5, 6, 7 (El Bravo), 7A (Begonia), 8, 9, and 10. The sanitary system will be connected to Coamo-Santa Isabel Sewer Trunk that runs to the south, parallel to PR-153, between Rio Coamo and Las Flores Community. San Ildefonso Ward is part of the service area of the Coamo-Santa Isabel Regional Sanitary Sewerage. The Coamo-Santa Isabel Regional Sanitary Sewerage System consists in the 4.0 MGD Santa Isabel WWTP constructed adjacent to the existing one of 1.5 MGD for a total combined capacity of 5.5 MGD. The treated wastewater is discharged to the Caribbean Sea by means of a submarine outfall.
Villa Nueva Community Storm Sewer System – Caguas (C-72-082-08)
Construction of a new storm sewer system, which would consist of a box culvert to replace the existing sewer system. The size of the box culvert would change from 7-ft. X 7-ft. at the beginning of the system, 7-ft. X 10-ft. at the middle part and 7-ft. X 12-ft. at the final segment. The length of the new storm sewer system would be approximately 1,500 ft. of a new storm sewer pipe system. This alternative will be phase segmented improvements.
Villa Rica Commnity – Bayamón (C-72-103-25)
The proposed work consists of the design and reconstruction of a Concrete Section of the Santa Catalina Creek. The approximate length of the channel strip from 10th Street to the South Pearl Street is 265 meters (870 feet). The analysis conducted by the Municipality of Bayamón determined that the alternative that best serves the current situation is the construction of a trapezoidal section in concrete along the section to be reconstructed. The proposed project is to determine the dimensions and characteristics of a hydraulic trapezoidal section along the stretch of about 265 m. These dimensions are: the base of the channel, the slope of lateral inclination of the section, elevation (or height) of the section, the longitudinal slope, and the structural characteristics of the section, among others. This alternative would resist without problems the effects of water and limit erosion of the section.

Bayamón Gardens Commnity – Bayamón (C-72-103-24)
The proposed work consists of the design and reconstruction of a concrete combined section of a portion of a canal of an unnamed creek, tributary of the Cerro Gordo creek, located between Castiglioni Street and PR - 839 streets at Bayamón Gardens. By visiting the affected area, it was possible to specify the portion of the channel strip to be improved. The approximate length is 210 meters (690 feet), which extends from the Castiglioni Street to state road PR-839. This project involves the improvements of the current section using the same hydraulic sections: trapezoidal section in the upstream and rectangular section in the downstream portion. The hydraulic design would focus on determining the dimensions and characteristics of a hydraulic section with trapezoidal geometry for the initial 100 meters (330 feet upstream side) and the same for a rectangular water circuit for the last 110 meters (360 feet watershed below). These dimensions are: the base of each channel section, elevation (or height) of each section, the longitudinal slope, the structural characteristics of each section, among others. This alternative would resist without problems the effects of water velocities and mitigate the erosion of the section.
Caguas – Aguas Buenas Trunk Sewer Phase III, Las Carolinas WWTP Elimination (C-72-082-11)
The Aguas Buenas – Caguas Trunk Sewer was conceived to eliminate the deteriorated Aguas Buenas Treatment Plant as well as several pump stations located along the trunk sewer route. Phase III began with the elimination of Las Carolinas Wastewater Treatment plant and ends at existing manhole. This phase will provide interconnection of the existing forceline of San José Pump Station and interconnection of the existing forceline of Los Prados Development. Phase III consists entirely of gravity sewers lines. The pipes diameters are 12", 24" and 30" of PVC, Reinforce Concrete pipe and High Density Polyethylene pipe. The horizontal alignment of the trunk sewer began, once eliminate Las Carolinas WWTP, by the east side of Cagüitas River and continue parallel by the bank of the river. Once the trunk sewer reach PR-156 bridge, over Cagüitas river, continue by the state road 156, cross to the west side of the PR-156, enter the property of the "Jardín Botánico de Caguas", once exit cross again to the east side of PR-156 and before the Bridge above Cagüitas River continues cross country until it connects to an existing manhole. The project will directly benefit approximately 28,300 residents in the municipalities of Aguas Buenas and Caguas.
Improvements to Arroyo Main Pump Station – Arroyo (C-72-115-01)
This pump is part of the sanitary sewer system that serves the service area of Guayama. This service area includes parts of the Municipalities of Guayama, Arroyo, Patillas and Salinas. Currently this facility has four (4) pumping units with a capacity of 3.410 gpm. PRASA proposes the rehabilitation of the Arroyo Pump Station, which includes enhancements to the structure of the wet and dry pits, installation of a bar screen, changes of pumps and control panels, and improvements in the generator room as well as the electrical controls in the pumping station. Also, the project contemplates the extension of the force line from the Arroyo PS to the Branderí PS with the purpose of eliminating the Branderí PS. Furthermore, this project will divert the sanitary sewer flow direction that came from Urb. Monte Olivo and the facilities of the Regional Office of PREPRA towards the sanitary sewer system at State Road PR-54. This project will benefit approximately 12,000 families.